

AUG. 6. 2003 2:13PM WALKER & SAKO LLP 408 977 0174

NO. 197 P. 9

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EXHIBIT A

Excerpts from

The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms, Seventh Edition

For Serial No.: 09/519,605  
Applicant(s): SUN, Peter

AUG. 6. 2003 2:13PM

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NO. 197 P. 10

**IEEE 100**  
**The Authoritative Dictionary of**  
**IEEE Standards Terms**

**Seventh Edition**



Published by  
Standards Information Network  
IEEE Press

## timing model

call duration are usually set for time that a call is in a nodal transition due to guarantee. (SCC20) 1445-1998

tool that estimates or computer program or partly summing the execution of paths or by inserting program and measuring the (C) 610.12-1999

a design in one tool with tool. If timing calculations (separately from the process of reading the as timing annotations are written by the timing application. *Synonym:* back (C/DA) 1481-1998

edges possess some timing in delay of a signal from between them. Delay arcs or nodes of a cell or over receiver pins. (C/DA) 1481-1999

calculating values for the with the physical primitive design, or part of an interconnections. (C/DA) 1481-1999

circuit (frequently a cell) between two input signals be satisfied for the circuit. (C/DA) 1481-1999

dering) The difference between the timing element and a percentage of the true (KLM) C12.1-1982

scrutinators in which is reached to the instant when the selector threshold. *See also:* selector. (NPS) 325-1996

o automatic test equipment, timing sets, or its analogous. (SCC20) 1445-1998 of the significant instants of times in time. (1007-1991)

(meter) That mechanism introduced into the resulting mechanism of a demand interval, but it has a subinterval types of demand meters time of day at which any mechanism consists either of a lagging device that delays the mechanism. In thermally lagged by the thermal time lags. In the case of current merely provides a constant graph. *See also:* demand (BEC/PE) [119]

time-regulating device used unit necessary to propel the angular). *See also:* moving (BEC/ERI) [119]

r of a cell for applications analysis. For black-box timing of min-to-min delays b

## timing offset

for sequential cells it provides the definition of timing checks and constraints on any pair of pins and/or internal nodes. (C/DA) 1481-1999

timing offset The difference between two physical units' fundamental clock sources; those sources being the timing basis from which signals and sampling are derived and analyzed (usually expressed proportionally in parts per million). Timing offset will cause a uniform percentage change in signal frequencies. (COM/TA) 743-1995

timing phase noise *See:* aperture uncertainty.

timing pulse *See:* clock signal.

timing relay An auxiliary relay or relay unit whose function is to introduce one or more time delays in the completion of an associated function. *Synonym:* relay unit. (SWG/PE) C37.100-1992

timing sequence Sequence of enable, coding, and data pulses to permit writing or reading of information. (ED) 1005-1998

timing set (TSET) An automatic test equipment (ATE) timing cycle during which stimuli are applied and unit under test (UUT) responses are measured. A timing set includes the specification of the pattern period, UUT input pin groupings that will transition at a specific time within a pattern, and UUT output pin groupings that share the same window. (SCC20) 1445-1998

timing table That portion of control-station equipment at which means are provided for operators' supervision of signal reception. *See also:* protective signaling. (BEC/PE) [119]

timing track *See:* clock track.

timing (electrotyping) The melting of lead-tin foil or tin plating upon the back of shells. (PE/BEC) [119]

insel cord A flexible cord in which the conducting elements are thin metal ribbons wound helically around a thread core. *See also:* transmission line.

TINT A subset of JOVIAL designed for simplified time-sharing programming. (C) 610.13-1993w

TIPI *See:* terminal interface processor.

tip (1) (plug) The contacting part at the end of the plug. (BEC/PE) [119]

(2) (electron tube) (pip) A small protuberance on the envelope resulting from the sealing of the envelope after evacuation. (ED) [45], [84]

tip and ring wires (1) (telephone switching systems) A pair of conductors associated with the transmission portions of circuits and apparatus. Tip or ring designation of the individual conductors is arbitrary except when applied to cord-type switchboard wiring in which case the conductors are designated according to their association with tip or ring contacts of the jacks and plugs. (COM) 312-1977w

(2) (communication and control cables) The pair of conductors associated with the transmission portions of telephone cables, circuits, and apparatus. (PE/PSC) 789-1988w

tip switch A button on the end of a light pen or stylus that is depressed as the pen is touched to a data tablet, determining the position of a display element. (C) 610.6-1991w

TIU *See:* telemetry interface unit.

T junction (waveguide) A junction of waveguides in which the longitudinal guide axes form a T. *Note:* The guide that continues through the junction is the main guide; the guide that terminates at a junction is the branch guide. *See also:* waveguide. (AP/ANT) [35]

TLIP *See:* transmission level point.

TLU *See:* table lookup.

TLV-STEL *See:* threshold limit value—short term exposure limit.

TLV-TWA *See:* threshold limit value—time weighted average.

T matrix Rotates the scattered field to the exciting field. (AP/PROP) 211-1997

TM<sub>mn</sub> mode (A) (E<sub>mn</sub> mode) In a rectangular waveguide, the subscripts ... and ... denote the number of half-period variation

... and narrow sides.

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## token access

respectively, of the guide. *Note:* In the United Kingdom, the reverse order is preferred. (B) (E<sub>mn</sub> mode) In a circular waveguide, a mode that has <sub>m</sub> diametral planes and <sub>n</sub> cylindrical surfaces of nonzero radius (including the wall of the guide) at which the longitudinal component of the electric field is zero. (C) (E<sub>mn</sub> mode) In a resonant cavity consisting of a length of rectangular or circular waveguide, a third subscript is used to indicate the number of half-period variations of the field along the waveguide axis. (MTT) 146-1980

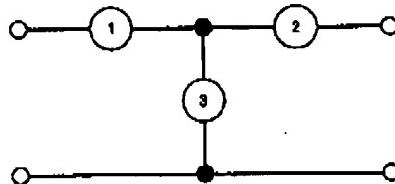
TM mode (1) (E mode) A waveguide mode in which the longitudinal component of the magnetic field is everywhere zero and the longitudinal component of the electric field is not. (MTT) 146-1980w

(2) (fiber optics) *See also:* transverse magnetic mode. (812-1984w

TMS *See:* time multiplexed switching; test mode select input pin.

TNA *See:* transient network analyzer.

T network A network composed of three branches with one end of each branch connected to a common junction point, and with the three remaining ends connected to an input terminal, an output terminal, and a common input and output terminal, respectively. *See also:* network analysis.



One end of each of the branches 1, 2, and 3 is connected to a common point. The other ends of branches 1 and 2 form, respectively, an input and an output terminal, and the other end of branch 3 forms a common input and output terminal.

## T network

(BT) 153-1950w, 270-1966w

TOA location *See:* time-of-arrival location.

toe and shoulder (photographic techniques) (of a Hurter and Driffield (H and D) curve) The terms applied to the nonlinear portions of the H and D curve that lie, respectively, below and above the straight portion of this curve. (SP) [32]

to-from indicator (navigation aids) (omnirange receiver) A supplementary device used with an omnibearing selector to resolve the ambiguity of measured omnibearings. (AES/GCS) 172-1983w

toggle (1) Pertaining to any device having two stable states. *See also:* flip-flop. (C) [20], [85]

(2) A switching action performed on an object with two states. (C) 1295-1993w

(3) The action of changing state in a sequential circuit. *See also:* flip-flop. (C) 610.10-1994w

toggle bit An end-of-write indicator. (BD) 1005-1998

token (1) In a local area network, a control mechanism that is passed among stations to indicate which station is currently in control. *See also:* token passing; token ring; token bus; token access. (C) 610.7-1995

(2) In the shell command language, a sequence of characters that the shell considers as a single unit when reading input. A token is either an operator or a word. (C/PA) 9945-2-1993

(3) The 3-bit field of authority that is passed between data hosts using a token access method to indicate which data host is currently in control of the medium. (C/BA) 1393-1999

(4) A signal sequence passed from station to station that is used to control access to the medium. (C/LM) 8802-5-1998

token access (1) A means of transmitting data over a local area network that employs a token, a special bit pattern, to which a station attaches its data. (C) 610.7-1995

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